

## ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efek analgesik kombinasi infusa kulit batang faloak (IKBF) dan Parasetamol pada mencit terinduksi asam asetat. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian eksperimental murni dengan rancangan acak lengkap pola searah. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode rangsang kimia. Uji fitokimia kualitatif dilakukan untuk mengidentifikasi kandungan alkaloid, flavonoid, fenol, dan terpenoid. Penelitian dilakukan pada 30 ekor mencit yang dibagi menjadi enam kelompok secara acak. Kelompok I merupakan kontrol negatif (-) menggunakan CMC-Na 1 % dosis 250 mg/kgBB; kelompok II merupakan kontrol Parasetamol dosis 91 mg/kgBB; kelompok III merupakan kontrol IKBF 3333,33 mg/kgBB, kelompok IV merupakan kombinasi Parasetamol 91 mg/kgBB-IKBF 3333,3 mg/kgBB; kelompok V merupakan kombinasi Parasetamol 91 mg/kgBB-IKBF 1666,7 mg/kgBB; kelompok VI merupakan kombinasi Parasetamol 91 mg/kgBB- IKBF 833,3 mg/kgBB. Respon berupa geliat akan timbul setelah hewan uji diberikan asam asetat secara intraperitoneal kemudian dihitung geliat setiap 5 menit selama 60 menit dan dicari persen proteksi masing-masing dosis. Persenproteksi dianalisis menggunakan uji normalitas (Uji *Shapiro-Wilk*). Pada hasil penelitian yang dilakukan didapatkan hasil data terdistribusi normal maka dilakukan uji *One Way ANOVA* kemudian dilanjutkan dengan uji *Post Hoc Bonferroni*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sediaan kombinasi Infusa Kulit Batang Faloak dan Parasetamol dapat menurunkan geliat pada mencit dengan nilai persen proteksi tiap dosis Parasetamol 91 mg/kgBB-IKBF 833,3 mg/kgBB; Parasetamol 91 mg/kgBB-IKBF 1666,7 mg/kgBB; dan Parasetamol 91 mg/kgBB-IKBF 3333,33 mg/kgBB; yang semakin besar 65,2%; 69,1%; 77,5%.

**Kata kunci:** Analgesik, kulit batang faloak, Parasetamol, infusa, geliat.

### ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the analgesic effect of a combination of faloak bark infusion (IKBF) and Paracetamol in acetic acid-induced mice. This research is a pure experimental research with a completely randomized design in one direction. The method used is chemical stimulation method. Qualitative phytochemical tests were carried out to identify the content of alkaloids, flavonoids, phenols and terpenoids. The study was conducted on 30 mice which were randomly divided into six groups. Group I was a negative control (-) using 1% CMC-Na dose of 250 mg/kgBW; group II is the control of Paracetamol at a dose of 91 mg/kgBW; group III was the control IKBF 3333.33 mg/kgBW, group IV was a combination of Paracetamol 91 mg/kgBW-IKBF 3333.3 mg/kgBW; group V is a combination of Paracetamol 91 mg/kgBW-IKBF 1666.7 mg/kgBW; group VI was a combination of Paracetamol 91 mg/kgBW-IKBF 833.3 mg/kgBW. The response in the form of writhing would arise after the test animals were given acetic acid intraperitoneally, then their writhing was counted every 5 minutes for 60 minutes and the percent protection for each dose was sought. Percent protection was analyzed using the normality test (*Shapiro-Wilk* test). In the results of the research conducted, it was found that the results of the data were normally distributed, so the *One Way* ANOVA test was carried out, then continued with the *Post Hoc Bonferroni* test. The results showed that the combination preparation of Faloak Stem Bark Infusion and Paracetamol could reduce writhing in mice with a percent protection value for each dose of Paracetamol 91 mg/kgBW-IKBF 833.3 mg/kgBW; Paracetamol 91 mg/kgBW-IKBF 1666.7 mg/kgBW; and Paracetamol 91 mg/kgBW-IKBF 3333.33 mg/kgBW; which is getting bigger 65.2%; 69.1%; 77.5%.

**Keywords:** Analgesic, faloak stem bark, paracetamol, infusion, stretching.